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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Colombia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 55 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The Ombudsman's Office of Colombia noted that the National Development Plan 2010–2014 had explicitly incorporated a gender perspective, including with specific actions; the National Development Plan 2014–2018 was less progressive in that regard, however.[2]

3. The Office indicated that article 24 of Legislative Act No. 01 of 2017 limited the degree and scope of the responsibility of commanders and other officers in the forces of law and order, in breach of article 28 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and mentioned the particular consequences that that limitation would have for the victims of sexual violence.[3]

4. The Office welcomed the release of the Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in 2015; however, it noted that 23 per cent of social protests or demonstrations related to business activity.[4] The Office also welcomed the progress made by the State regarding human rights within the framework of international investment agreements.[5]

5. The Office indicated that other armed organizations had begun to occupy and fight over some areas that had been left by units of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

Colombia — Ejército del Pueblo (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army) (FARC-EP), leading to mass forced displacement and other ills.[6]

6. The Office confirmed that 134 social or community leaders and human rights defenders had been killed in Colombia in 2016. Fifty-eight killings of such leaders and human rights defenders had already been reported (to 15 August) in 2017. Some 500 cases of threats against social leaders and human rights defenders, 61 of which involved threats against groups, had also been documented.[7]

7. The Office noted that, according to the latest report of the commission responsible for follow-up to and monitoring of Act No. 1448 (the Victims and Land Restitution Act) and the decree-laws on ethnic groups, minimal progress had been made in the compensation, collective reparation and land restitution processes.[8]

8. The Office noted that in the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Act, insecurity in parts of the country and a lack of inter-agency coordination had been observed.[9]

9. The Office noted that to date, none of the 522 collective reparation processes included in the Register had been seen through to completion. Reports highlighted the limited progress in the granting of administrative compensation to individual victims, 93 per cent of whom were still awaiting such compensation.[10]

10. The Office acknowledged the importance of the measures taken by the State for the restitution of land and protection of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities but noted that progress had been fairly limited.[11]

11. The Office noted that there had been difficulties in reintegrating the adolescents recruited by illegal groups with their families and ensuring that they had access to specialized medicine.[12]

12. According to the Office, there were still serious problems with the timeliness and relevance of mechanisms for the protection of women victims of sexual violence, such as Act No. 1257 of 2008.[13]

13. The Office provided evidence that in Colombia, 7,243,838 people, some of whom resided abroad, were victims of internal forced displacement.[14]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[15] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[16]

14. JS18 indicated that Colombia, for no clear reason, still refused to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure or to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Committee against Torture to consider individual communications.[17]

15. JS13 noted that Colombia had accepted two recommendations tied to Special Procedures to invite the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women but had not yet implemented them.[18] JS11 noted that Colombia had received few visits from special procedures mechanisms in 2017 and that, despite the standing invitation it had extended, it had rebuffed some such visits.[19]

B. National human rights framework[20]

16. JS18 indicated that the Government and FARC-EP had signed a final agreement for ending the conflict and building a stable and lasting peace, so the recommendations of 2013 in that regard had been implemented.[21]

17. Proyecto Nasa acknowledged that the signature of the agreement on peacebuilding in Colombia had been a breakthrough.[22] JS11 welcomed the opportunities for the participation of civil society, even though the level of such participation was low.[23] The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that peacebuilding was a prerequisite to the exercise and observance of human rights.[24]

18. JS27, referring to recommendations 116.9–116.15[25] and 116.27,[26] noted the delay in the legislative implementation of the peace agreement in Congress and the need for legislation to ensure that the terms of the Agreement are not altered.[27] AI was concerned that the definition of command responsibility breached applicable international law, and about some of the legislative measures implementing the Peace Agreement.[28]

19. JS26 noted the need to mobilize enough resources to finance the peace agreement and other urgent social reforms.[29]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[30]

20. JS23 noted that Black, Afrodescendent, Palenquera and Raizal Peoples in Colombia faced long-standing systemic racial discrimination. Cities and regions with majority Afrodescendent populations had the least access to drinking water, health, and educational infrastructure.[31] OHRC-OU asked for the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.[32]

21. JS20 indicated that since the previous universal periodic review, there had been considerable progress in the recognition of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, including the development of a large body of legislation and case law, but that there were obstacles to the enforcement of the law.[33]

22. JS18 stated that despite progress in the legal recognition of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, public officials were prejudiced, and the rights of transgender people were still not guaranteed.[34]

23. JS6 reported that lesbian and bisexual women continued to suffer from a lack of protection and support from the State and that "corrective" rapes, administered as a "cure", were still common.[35]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[36]

24. JS18 stated that such designations as "mineral reserve areas", "rural, economic and social development areas" and "national strategic interest projects", used in land-use planning, had been adopted without input from local communities or a social and environmental impact assessment. It added that practices such as seismic exploration, wastewater injection and fracking had been allowed in the oil industry.[37]

25. JS11 indicated that drilling for oil and gas and the granting of mining concessions had had serious social and environmental effects, such as soil contamination, the loss of flora and fauna and severe water pollution. It added that in 2017, 21 departments in Colombia had rivers polluted by mercury from mining activities.[38] JS4 referred to the Macarena's Special Management Area as a territory affected by indiscriminate deforestation and to the environmental pressure placed on the ecosystem by high-impact economic activities such as the extraction of hydrocarbons.[39]

26. With regard to recommendation 116.36,[40] JS27 indicated that the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights had been adopted in 2015 but that for the moment the State's efforts had focused on the dissemination and adaptation of the Plan and that the evaluation mechanisms were incomplete.[41]

27. Guías Colombia stated that Colombia was the only country in the region to launch a public policy on business and human rights but added that further efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the capacities of those responsible for implementing public policies at the local level.[42]

Human rights and counter-terrorism

28. JS3 noted that, on the pretext of coordination with military and police forces, organizations such as the Counter-Terrorism Unit (now the National Organized Crime Directorate) had been co-opted, as those forces were responsible for investigations.[43]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[44]

29. MCCL stated that the euthanasia policy in the country was in tension with Colombia's human rights commitments.[45]

30. JS20 reported that 440 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons had been murdered between 2013 and 2016. At least 148 of those murders had been motivated by prejudice against the victim's sexual orientation. There had also been 365 cases of police violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.[46]

31. JS18 stated that paramilitary activities were ongoing and that the demobilization of the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia) had not included all the Forces' groups or ensured that their fighters were effectively reintegrated in society.[47] The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that the violence arising from the armed conflict persisted.[48]

32. JS3 observed that although the Government denied the existence of paramilitary activity, indicating instead that "criminal gangs" were active in some areas, organized forces that were subjecting the civilian population to increasing levels of violence had been formed anew.[49] JS11 added that neo-paramilitary groups continued to commit serious mass violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and that in 2016 they had been present in 31 of the country's 32 departments.[50] JS7 identified post-demobilization paramilitary groups such as the Águilas Negras, the Rastrojos, the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia and La Empresa, which operated in Buenaventura.[51] JS14 referred to these groups in Apartadó district.[52]

33. JS22 expressed concern about the application of Act No. 1801 of 2016, which established the new National Police and Coexistence Code, particularly in connection with dispersing demonstrators and entering people's dwellings.[53] JS23 noted that in Buenaventura and Chocó, recent civil strikes had been met with disproportionate force by the Government.[54] JS17 encouraged Colombia to establish an automatic judicial procedure to verify the legality of use of force by officials.[55]

34. JS18 reported that there were records of around 595 arbitrary detentions carried out by agents of the State.[56] JS11 indicated that the number of enforced disappearances had decreased in recent years but that the phenomenon persisted. It criticized the way the term "enforced disappearance" had been defined in the Criminal Code.[57]

35. JS2 indicated that, as of September 2017, prisons were operating at 47.8 per cent over capacity and that although several prisons had been built, the increase in the rates of overcrowding had demonstrated the failure of the building programme.[58] JS18 added that despite the declaration of a state of emergency in the prison system in 2016, the health situation in the prisons was still delicate.[59]

36. JS20 stated that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons deprived of their liberty were victims of multiple forms of discrimination and violence and were faced with a health system that did not address their specific needs.[60]

37. JS21 noted the need for a fully independent mechanism mandated to inspect all places of detention, including police stations, juvenile detention centres and psychiatric hospitals.[61]

38. JS2 noted that torture was still an invisible criminal practice.[62] JS21 indicated that there were harmful judicial practices that led to the underreporting of cases of torture.[63] JS18 reported that between 2013 and 2016, 327 cases of torture had been identified. In 49.23 per cent of those cases, responsibility had rested with the State and in 3.36 per cent with guerrilla forces.[64]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[65]

39. JS18 reported that there were structural problems with the administration of justice, such as undue interference by senior government officials and attacks on prosecutors, judges, victims, witnesses and lawyers.[66] JS3 mentioned the privatization of justice and raised concerns about the special peace court.[67] Association Miraisme International referred to the involvement of members of the high courts in acts of corruption that had led to decisions, or non-decisions, that were in the interest of certain members of Congress.[68]

40. JS27 noted that as part of the implementation of the peace agreement, the Government had issued a decree-law that had reduced staffing levels at the Attorney General's Office considerably, a reduction that made it difficult to break up paramilitary groups.[69] JS20 stated that the Attorney General's Office had launched a programme to encourage investigations into crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, although there had as yet been no significant progress.[70]

41. IAL noted that lawyers had encountered difficulties in carrying out their profession independently, undermining the proper functioning of the judicial system.[71]

42. JS18 noted that in 2015 there had been reforms to the military criminal justice system that had sought to ensure that international law was not considered the applicable legal framework for the prosecution of members of the Armed Forces.[72] JS11 noted that military criminal courts had been given more power.[73]

43. HRW noted that Colombia had accepted recommendations about the "fight against impunity". Colombia had indeed made progress in prosecuting mid and low-level soldiers, but it had failed to prosecute senior army officers.[74] With regard to recommendations 115.5, 115.6, 116.69, 116.70, 117.8, 118.19, 118.22 and 118.25,[75] JS27 asserted that there had been no significant progress in the investigation of extrajudicial executions referred to as "false positives".[76]

44. AI stated that six years after the approval of the Law on Victims and Land Restitution, it had yet to be fully implemented.[77] Proyecto Nasa was concerned that only 2.4 per cent of the persons and groups listed in the Central Register of Victims had received reparation.[78]

45. Caribe Afirmativo indicated that the establishment of a truth, reconciliation and coexistence commission had been provided for in the peace agreement and that, as an institution, it should be represented throughout the country.[79]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[80]

46. IFO stated that Colombia retained a system of obligatory military service for male citizens, without any provisions allowing for conscientious objection.[81] JS18 noted that although the Constitutional Court had recognized the right of conscientious objection, the Government had not.[82]

47. JS22 noted that the Government should step up its efforts to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression.[83] Reporters Without Borders noted the dangers of exercising editorial independence in the media.[84]

48. CSW was concerned about intimidation, violence and killings targeting religious leaders and members of religious communities.[85]

49. JS12 stated that referendums enhanced civic participation.[86] JS3 noted that the people had rejected oil and mining projects in referendums but that, despite rulings by the Constitutional Court, the Government had questioned the legal validity of those referendums.[87] JS8 added that the Government wished to regulate them by imposing more stringent requirements.[88] JS10 noted that sentence T-445 of 2016 of the Constitutional Court had warned that popular consultations were obligatory.[89] In that regard, JS22 and JS12 expressed concern about the case of the Colosa mining project in Tolima.[90]

50. JS3 stated that Colombian legislation still provided for the criminalization of forms of social protest.[91] JS22 noted that national strikes and demonstrations were common throughout the country and that complaints had been lodged against the forces of law and order.[92]

51. JS18 reported that Colombia had not complied with recommendations concerning human rights defenders and that attacks on human rights defenders and social leaders had become more common. Between 2013 and 2017, there had been at least 276 killings and 164 attacks.[93] JS11 noted that the majority of the killings had occurred in rural areas and that most of those killed had been defenders of the right to land, victims and members of victim-support organizations and peacebuilding activists.[94]

52. JS2 indicated that 91 per cent of the killings of human rights defenders remained unpunished and that 51 human rights defenders had been killed from January to June 2017.[95] JS27 added that government officials had claimed that people were issuing threats against themselves, thereby keeping investigations from advancing.[96]

53. CCUKGL noted an increase in violence against and killings of human rights lawyers, and some lawyers had abandoned emblematic cases.[97] Reporters Without Borders referred to the killings of journalists in Colombia.[98] CIVICUS and ITUC noted that the trade unionists were subject to threats and targeted assassinations.[99]

54. AI noted that the Colombian protection mechanism, headed by the National Protection Unit, had provided protection measures to thousands of people in situations of risk, and made progress in adopting a protocol for implementing a collective protection plan.[100] JS18, for its part, observed that the Unit had not adjusted its risk assessment indicators, was characterized by bureaucratic procedures that hindered action and had no protection programmes suited to the needs of the population at risk.[101] CCUKGL stated that the national protection scheme was inadequate to protect lawyers.[102] Caribe Afirmativo stated that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex leaders had not been provided with effective protection.[103]

55. Association Miraisme International mentioned the need for electoral reform that would lead to greater transparency in voting and vote-counting.[104]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[105]

56. JS12 noted that poverty and the advance of extractive industries had led to changes in the lives of indigenous women, who migrated to the cities, where they experienced extreme poverty and labour or sexual exploitation.[106]

57. JS1 noted that the trafficking of children for sexual purposes was a serious problem. High rates of children were trafficked for sexual purposes in areas with tourism and large extractive industries.[107]

Right to privacy and family life[108]

58. JS19 noted that despite the policy of registering all children at birth, a policy implemented with the help of numerous campaigns, not all children were officially registered, in particular indigenous children, children of African descent and children living in rural areas.[109]

59. JS18 referred to the illegal use of State intelligence and observed that the State had sophisticated and invasive spying tools and computerized systems for storing data on the country's people without sufficient safeguards.[110]

60. JS15 stated that Colombia had adopted an Intelligence and Counterintelligence Law, which regulated intelligence and counterintelligence activities, including "monitoring the electromagnetic spectrum", allowing expansive interpretations in which communication surveillance can be undertaken.[111]

61. JS15 noted that the National Code of Police and Coexistence gave far-reaching powers to the police without appropriate controls, including several provisions that have negative implications to the right to privacy.[112]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[113]

62. JS18 noted that working conditions were difficult and that unemployment, at 8.9 per cent, was very high. Rural youth unemployment was 54 per cent, and 25.6 per cent of rural youth neither studied nor worked.[114] JS17 noted that under some circumstances the "libreta militar" was required to acquire a job, barring rights to work.[115]

63. JS3 indicated that the Comprehensive National Programme for the Substitution of Crops Used for Illicit Purposes was not coordinated with the Comprehensive Rural Reform, failed to involve the communities affected and did not address the needs of campesino, indigenous and black communities.[116] Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers) stated that the Programme was not operational anywhere in the Catatumbo Basin.[117]

Right to social security

64. JS18 noted that Colombia had a social security system that had been stripped of its essence — pension entitlements for all — by incorporating those entitlements into a market-based system.[118]

65. JS26 noted that the effects of unstable employment and the failure to design policies to combat it were evident in the pension system, as less than 40 per cent of people over the age of 65 had a pension.[119]

Right to an adequate standard of living[120]

66. JS11 stated that poverty levels had increased in 2016, after a period of decline between 2002 and 2015. Although the Government had decided to give priority to measures to tackle poverty, its failure to follow through had resulted in mass protests on the Pacific coast and in Chocó, where 62.8 per cent of the population, a majority of which was of African or indigenous descent, lived below the poverty line.[121] JS26 indicated that although levels of multidimensional poverty had fallen since 2010, the gap between urban and rural areas had widened.[122]

67. JS26 noted that Colombia was the second most unequal country in the world's most unequal region.[123] JS2 stated that as a result of structural inequality, campesino, indigenous and black families suffered more than other families from malnutrition and the lack of access to education and health care.[124]

68. JS16 indicated that the Government had sponsored Act No. 1776 establishing rural, economic and social development areas; various sectors, however, had expressed opposition to the Act because of the harmful effects it would have on campesinos.[125]

69. JS16 stated that there was a considerable difference between the provision of water in urban areas and the provision in rural areas.[126] JS25 added that large cities such as Buenaventura did not have potable water on a permanent basis.[127]

70. JS16 noted that although public investment in housing had increased between 2010 and 2015, the increase had not benefited the most vulnerable population groups because of a trend towards reducing expenditures on housing subsidies for families.[128]

71. JS18 observed that food security and sovereignty had been affected by free trade agreements and the emphasis on agro-industrial crops grown for export, and expressed concern about deaths caused by hunger. In La Guajira alone, 66 indigenous Wayuu children had died of hunger between January and November 2016.[129]

Right to health[130]

72. JS18 indicated that breaches of the right to health, caused by the unavailability of health services, their poor quality and their inaccessibility, were ongoing and that although the Statutory Act on Health recognized health as a right, it did not ensure that that right could be exercised.[131]

73. JS24 stated that there had been a drop in maternal mortality and in mortality in children under the age of 1 but that the mortality rates for such children were 1.5 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Although Act No. 1438 on the Ten-year Public Health Plan 2012–2021 had created the "Healthy Lifestyles and Conditions" programme and there were regulations on processed foods, the regulations were not known to the public.[132]

74. ADF International stated that Colombia must focus on helping women get through pregnancy and childbirth safely.[133]

75. JS20 stated that the only way for transgender persons to gain access to safe methods of physical transitioning within the health system was to accept a psychiatric diagnosis of gender dysphoria.[134]

Right to education[135]

76. JS19 welcomed the intensified efforts Colombia had made to educate minorities and combat the poverty they faced by, for example, implementing full-day school schedules and school meal programmes; the differences in the launch of those initiatives in urban and rural areas were troubling, however.[136] JS18 noted that the illiteracy rate in rural areas was twice as high as in urban areas.[137]

77. JS20 stated that although the implementing regulations of the School Harmony Act had been in place since 2013, it was largely not applied by the country's 95 certified education secretariats.[138]

78. JS25 noted that although education was treated as a priority in the National Development Plan 2014–2018, that prioritization was not reflected in the same way in the countryside as in the city.[139]

79. JS17 encouraged the education authorities to teach peace values and peace tools, at all levels of education, in order to fulfil SDGs 4.7 and 4.A.[140]

80. Caribe Afirmativo indicated that the education secretariats of several departments had no plans for the prevention of discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.[141]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[142]

81. Association Miraisme International noted that historical discrimination against women, which could still express itself in violence, had not been overcome.[143] JS16 indicated that there had been delays in the implementation of the sectoral policy on gender equity and that various forms of discrimination and violence against women were still prevalent.[144] With regard to recommendation 116.41,[145] JS27 noted that a programme on gender equality in the labour market had been developed but that it was not well known.[146]

82. With regard to recommendations 115.1 and 115.2,[147] Caribe Afirmativo noted that Act No. 1719, which set out guidelines for investigating sexual offences, had been adopted, followed by Act No. 1761, which defined femicide as a specific crime, but that there was little connection between the two Acts.[148] AI noted that the effective application of these laws was not guaranteed throughout the country and the institutional culture had not

changed to avoid the re-victimization of women victims of gender-based violence.[149] JS23 noted that Colombia had taken steps to implement Resolutions of 2016 regarding the Protocol of Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Violence by the Attorney General, but inadequate implementation had left many victims, and particularly Afro-Colombian women, without protection.[150]

83. JS18 stated that sexual and domestic violence and femicide were still common.[151] JS13 noted that Colombia's response to violence against women was highly dependent upon the institution of the Family Commissioners office (FC), which was overburdened, underfunded, and flawed in its institutional design.[152] JS13 reported widely on all the institutional difficulties faced by the FCs.[153]

84. JS18 stated that despite the system of electoral quotas, women still held no senior leadership positions in the Government and that in 2014 women had held only 19 per cent of the seats in the country's elected governing bodies.[154]

Children[155]

85. JS19 welcomed the amendments to the Code on Children and Adolescents, as part of which the role of the police had been expanded to include conducting internal checks of special care facilities.[156]

86. JS21 stated that although the juvenile justice system was ideologically sound, it had been affected by such vacuums as the lack of a governing body.[157]

87. JS1 noted that the Colombian national legal framework correctly reflected international standards to address sexual exploitation of children. Colombia had advanced laws to combat the sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism.[158] JS25 expressed concern about the inadequacy of campaigns against sexual violence in the media.[159]

88. JS24 stated that Colombian children and adolescents continued to suffer from violence and was critical of the services provided to address sexual exploitation.[160] JS1 identified the groups of children at risk of sexual exploitation and the places of exploitation of children in prostitution.[161] JS7 provided information on sexual violence in Buenaventura.[162]

89. GIEACPC noted that corporal punishment of children in Colombia was lawful at home, and that the prohibition in schools in indigenous communities required confirmation in legislation.[163]

90. JS24 referred to the plight of adolescents extricated from the armed conflict involving FARC-EP.[164] JS27 noted the problems in the programmes for the reintegration of children and adolescents who were leaving FARC-EP and mentioned the situation of children in the armed groups that had taken the place of paramilitary organizations.[165]

91. JS24 noted the increase in the numbers of teenage pregnancies and births, pointing out that between 20 and 45 per cent of students who dropped out of school did so for reasons related to pregnancy.[166]

92. JS24 indicated that despite recent increases in the availability of early childhood programmes, less than half of children under the age of 6 attended such programmes.[167]

93. JS7 stated that children in Buenaventura grew up without being able to exercise their right to a healthy environment.[168]

Persons with disabilities[169]

94. AI welcomed Colombia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted that the greatest challenges facing Colombia in this regard were to guarantee inclusive education throughout the country, unrestricted recognition of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, effective enjoyment of sexual and reproductive rights for women and girls with disabilities, and full social inclusion.[170]

95. JS18 indicated that despite the progress made in legislation and jurisprudence, the implementing regulations of the Disability Act (2013) had not been adopted. Nor had Decree No. 2107 (2016) or resolution No. 1904 (2017) been implemented.[171]

96. JS25 stated that the few recreational areas to be found in urban and rural areas did not take into consideration the special requirements of children with disabilities.[172]

Minorities and indigenous peoples[173]

97. JS8 reported that 58 indigenous people had been killed against the backdrop of the peace process.[174] JS11 added that indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples continued to be victims of the various armed groups.[175] JS27 noted that despite the special protection orders issued by the Constitutional Court, people of indigenous and African descent continued to endure grave violations.[176]

98. Akabadura noted that the nomadic Nukak people were at serious risk of physical and cultural extinction, which was due in large part on the disproportionate impact on them of the armed conflict. The Ethnic Chapter in the Final Agreement established a special agreement with specific obligations with regard to the Nukak people.[177] Proyecto Nasa indicated that the indigenous Nasa community was at risk of disappearing.[178]

99. JS16 referred to the deaths of children from the Wayuu ethnic community in the department of La Guajira.[179] HRW noted that the Wayuu indigenous people continued to suffer from high death rates due to malnutrition.[180]

100. JS8 noted that the national Government had issued more than 30 legislative decrees without any prior consultation and had sought to regulate the right to consultation by limiting the scope of the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and the case law of the Constitutional Court.[181] JS11 mentioned the lack of consultations in mining areas.[182]

101. JS18 stated that the lack of legal recognition of the territorial rights of ethnic peoples posed a threat to their ancestral ownership rights.[183] JS11 provided information on the delay in awarding title to or expanding indigenous reservations and the collective land of persons of African descent.[184]

102. Unión de Médicos Indígenas Yageceros de la Amazonia Colombiana called on the Government to support the construction and operations of comprehensive health centres with therapeutic spaces for the mental and physical rehabilitation of indigenous women victims of the armed conflict.[185]

103. JS22 noted that there had been allegations of violations of the human rights of people of African descent.[186] JS11 indicated that communities of people of African descent had been declared at high risk but that little progress towards protecting them from the risks they faced had been made.[187]

104. JS18 stated that Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations were not adequately represented in forums for political participation and that Afro-Colombian women accounted for less than 1 per cent of the members of the country's decision-making bodies.[188]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[189]

105. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed concern about the ongoing humanitarian crisis stemming from the forced population movements caused by the activities of the armed groups that had emerged after the demobilization of paramilitary organizations.[190]

106. JS18 indicated that forced displacement had continued and was on the rise.[191] JS11 stated that Colombia had 7.4 million displaced persons, the highest figure in the world, and that indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations had been affected disproportionately by the phenomenon.[192]

107. Constituyente de Exiliados/as Políticos/as stated that the hundreds of thousands of victims in individual or collective exile were a case of forced displacement abroad.[193] JS9 noted that Colombia had left the responsibility of their citizens to other countries.[194]

Stateless persons

108. JS5 commended Colombia for acceding to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 2014; however, it noted that Colombia had only signed the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.[97] With regard to recommendation 116.1,[98] JS27 indicated that there was not a statelessness determination procedure and that statelessness arose from limitations on birthright citizenship.[99]

109. JS5 referred to the factors heightening the risk of statelessness such as: non-automatic naturalization procedure, lack of institutional capacity, discrimination or the lack of a formal statelessness determination procedure.[100]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Akubadaura	Comunidad de Juristas Akubadaura (Colombia);
AMI	Association Miraisme International (Switzerland);
CCUKLG	Colombian Caravana UK Lawyers Group (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CEPEC	Constituyente de Exiliados/as Politicos (Belgium);
CIVICUS	World Alliance for Citizen Participation (South Africa);
COCAF	Corporacion Caribe Afirmativo (Colombia);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
DI	Derechos Indigenas (United States of America);
Dominicans for J&P	Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Switzerland);
FLD	Front Line Defenders (Ireland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Guias Colombia	Guias Colombia en Empresas, Derechos Humanos y Derecho Internacional Humanitario (Colombia);
HRW	Human Rights Watch (Switzerland);
IHRC-OU	International Human Rights Clinic (United States of America);
IFOR	International Fellowship of Reconciliation (Colombia);
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation (Switzerland);
L4L	Lawyers For Lawyers (Colombia);
MCCL	Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Education Fund (United States of America);
Pax Romana	Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)-(Switzerland);
PROYECTO NASA	Asociacion de cabildos indigenas de Toribio, Tacuevo y San Francisco "Proyecto Nasa" (Colombia);
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International (France);
UMIYAC	Union de Medicos Indigenas Yageceros de la Amazonia Colombiana (Colombia);

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Renacer (ECPAT Colombia); ECPAT International (Thailand);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Red de Hermandad y Solidaridad (REDHED)–(Colombia);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Congreso de los Pueblos–(Colombia);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: VIVOS vzw BE -Union of Workers of the Energy of Colombia (SINTRAELECOL); Union of Workers of the Coal Industry (SINTRACARBON);

National Union of the Mining Industry, Petrochemical, Agrofuels and Energy (SINTRAMIENERTICA); Union of Workers of the Company Cerromatoso S.A. (SINTRACERROMATOSO); National Union of Workers of ISAGEN (SINTRAISAGEN); Union of Workers of ISA (SINTRAISA); National Union of Workers of the Chemical, Agrochemical, Gases, Related Branches and Derivatives (Sintraimqugas); FUNTRAMIEXCO; Single Union of Workers Of Construction Materials (SUTIMAC); IndustriALL Global Union (IndustriAll); Association of Affected by the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project (ASOQUIMBO); Civic Committee for the Dignity of Guajira; Association for the Defense of the Rancheria River; Women's Force Wayú; Meta Water Table; Gramalote Project; Agrominera Federation of the South of Bolivar (FEDEAGROMISBOL); Asociacion Campesina del Norte de Antioquia (ASCNA); Association of Agroecological and Mining Brotherhoods of Guamoco (AHERAMIGUA); Occidental Environmental Belt (COA); Corporacion Aury Sara Marrugo (CASM); Corporation for Development and Social Research (CORPEIS); Congress of the Peoples; Patriotic March; Energy Mining Constituents And Environmental for Peace; National Energy Mining Coordinator (CORDINAME); Caribbean Regional Assembly 2; National Assembly for Peace -2 ANPP; Choco Regional Assembly 2 ANPP; Putumayo Regional Assembly 2 ANPP; Magdalena Medio Regional Assembly 2 ANPP; Regional Assembly Arauca 2 ANPP; Regional Assembly Norte de Santander 2 ANPP; Regional Assembly Suroccidente 2 ANPP; Political and Social Movement Of the Centro Oriente; Regional Assembly of the 2 ANPP; Subdirectiva USO Orito, Putumayo Subdirective USO (Goal); National Secretariat of Social Pastoral (Caritas Colombia); Chucureño Committee for the Defense of the Territory and the Dignified Life; Group of Extractive and Environmental Studies Of Barrancabermeja; Peace and Democracy Foundation; Coordination Colombia Europe United States (CCEEUU); Platform for Human Rights, Democracy and Development (DESCA); Communities of the Gas Exploitation Cruise Cordova; Peasants Environmental Association of Tolima; Rio la Ceiba Civic Committee; United Communities of Colombia (COUNCO); Social Clamor for Peace; Comprehensive Front for Peace; Collective Sovereignty and Nature; Association of Agrarian and Community Environment of Pto. Gaitan (ACAAC); Social Movement for Life and Defense of the Territory (MOVETE); Sovereignty and Nature Collective; Union of Workers and Employees of Public Services; Autonomous Corporations; I Decentralized and Territorial Governments of Colombia (Sintraemsdes); Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CPDH Boyacá); Unitary Agricultural Union Federation (Fensuagro Boyacá); CORPOHUMADEA, Meta; Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT); Union of Workers of Chivor (Sintrachivor/Sintrae); Energy Workers 'Union – Sintrae - Popular Training Institute - IPC Medellin - Choco Miners' Federation – Fedemichocó; Magdalena Medio Peace Program (PDPMM); Chocó Solidarity Forum - FISCH - Movimiento Rios Vivos; Caribbean Network of Public Service Users; Presbyterian Church; Network of Universities for Peace Chapter Antioquia/Chocó; Pueblo Camtsa del Alto Putumayo; Minga Corporation; Association of Community Aqueducts of Tasco (ASOACTASCO); Integration Committee Of the Colombian Massif (MIMA); Minga Bakata Urbana; Mesa Pro Defense of the Guaviare Water Resource; Body San Martin, Cesar (CORDATEC); Agricultural Workers' Union of

Sumapaz (SINTRAPAZ); Alcaldia municipality of Granada department of Meta; Municipal Council of Plateaus department of Meta; Association of Ariari municipalities department of Meta; National Union of Workers of Colombia sectional department of Meta; National Fermentation of Arroceros sectional municipality of Granada (Meta); Fenalse Regional Committee of the Ariari (Target); Fruit of the Ariari – Goal; Employees' Fund of the Educational Com – (Belgium);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI); Americas Network on Nationality and Statelessness (Red ANA) – (The Netherlands);

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Equipo Colombiano de Investigacion en Conflicto y Paz, Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales (AKAHATA) – (Buenos Aires);

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Coalición contra la vinculacion de niños, niñas y jovenes al conflicto armado en Colombia (COALICO) actualmente conformada por: Asociación Cristiana Menonita para Justicia, Paz y Accion No Violencia (Justapaz); Asociacion Taller de Vida; Benposta Nacion de Muchachos; Corporacion Casa Amazonia; Corporación Vinculos; Defensa de Niñas y Niños internacional (DNI Colombia); Fundación Creciendo Unidos (FCU) y el Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados Colombia (SJR Colombia); Centro de Promocion Integral Para la Mujer y la familia (Taller Abierto); Humanidad Vigente Corporacion Juridica; Corporacion Vinculos – (Colombia);

JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Organizacion Nacional Indigena de Colombia (ONIC); Consejo Regional Indigena del Tolima (CRIT) – (Colombia);

JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by**: Reseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH); International coalition of associations for Colombians abroad – (Switzerland);

JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by**: Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH); Fondation arc-en-ciel; Comite ambiental en defensa de la vida; Coalition of Colombian and International NGOs – (Switzerland);

JS11 Joint submission 11 submitted by: ABColombia; ACAT; Apoyo Popular Noruego; Associació Catalana Per La Pau; Associazione Jambo; Associazione Senza Paura di Genova; Broederlijk Delen; Bischöfliches Hilfswerk MISEREOR e V; CAFOD; Cáritas Alemania; Cáritas Noruega; Christian Aid; CNCD-11 11 11; Colombian Caravana UK Lawyers Group; Colectivo de colombianos-as refugiados en Asturias Luciano Romero Molina; Comitato Piazza Carlo Giuliani Onlus (Genova-Italia); Comite Daniel Gillard; Comite Noruego De Solidaridad Con America Latina (LAG); Lutheran World Federation; Fokus - Foro de Mujeres y Desarrollo; Forum Syd; FOS; Fundación Sueca para los Derechos Humanos; Health and Human Rights Info; International Action for Peace; Iglesia Sueca; Kolko – Menschenrechte für Kolumbien e V; LAWG; Lawyers Rights Watch Canada; Oficina Internacional Acción Derechos Humanos Colombia; OMCT; Oxfam; Colectivo Maloka Colombia; Observatorio por la Autonomía y los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en Colombia (ADPI); Pachakuti; Pax Christi- Deutsche Sektion e V; Peace Brigades International; Plataforma Suiza por Colombia; Protection International; Red Flamenca de Solidaridad con la Comunidad de Paz de San José de Apartadó; Red Francia Colombia Solidaridades (RFCS); Rete italiana di Solidarietà; Solidar; Solidarité Socialiste; Swefor; Taula Catalana per la Pau i els Drets Humans a Colòmbia; Terre des Hommes Suisse – (Belgium);

JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by**: Franciscans International (FI); Familia Franciscana de Colombia; Comite Ambiental en Defensa de la Vida del Tolima – (Switzerland);

JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by**: Humphrey School of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota – (United States of America);

JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by**: Comunidad De Paz (CDP); Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos (RIDH) – (Switzerland);

JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Dejusticia; Fundacion Karisma; Privacy International – (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by**: Colectivo Mujeres Al Derecho (ASOCOLEMAD); Espacio de Articulacion de Organizaciones y Mujeres de la Region Caribe – (Colombia);

JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by**: Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK); Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) – (Switzerland);

JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by**: Asociacion Colombiana de Objetores y Objetoras de Conciencia (ACOOC); Centro de Estudios para la Justicia Social Tierra Digna; Coalicion Colombiana Contra la Tortura (CCCT); Coalicion Colombiana para la Implementación de la Convención sobre Derechos de Personas con Discapacidad; Coalición Contra la Vinculación de Niños, Niñas y Jovenes al Conflicto Armado en Colombia (COALICO); Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo (CAJAR); Colombia Diversa; Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ); Comité de Solidaridad con los Presos Políticos (CSPP); Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (CPDH); Comunidad de Juristas AKUBADAURA; Conferencia Nacional de Organizaciones Afrocolombianas (CNOA); Coordinación Colombia Europa Estados Unidos (CCEEU); Corporación Juridica Libertad; Corporación Juridica Yira Castro (CJYC); Corporación Reiniciar; Corporación Sisma Mujer; Escuela Nacional Sindical; Lutheran World Federation; Fundación Karisma; JUSTAPAZ; La Alianza de Organizaciones Sociales y Afines; Organización Nacional Indigena de Colombia (ONIC); Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PCDHDD) – (Colombia);

JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by**: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development (VIDES International) – (Switzerland);

JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by**: Colombia Diversa; Caribe Afirmativo; Santamaria Fundación – (Colombia);

JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by**: Terciarios Capuchinos de Colombia (TCC); Oficina Internacional Católica de la Infancia (BICE) – (Switzerland);

JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by**: Hijos e Hijas por la Memoria Contra la Impunidad (HIJOS); Asociación Americana de Juristas (AAJ) – (United States of America);

JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by**: Proceso de Comunidades Negras (PCN); Human Rights and Gender Justice (HRGJ) Clinic, City University of New York School of Law; MADRE – (United States of America);

JS24 Joint submission 24 submitted by: Save the Children; Children Village SOS; Plan Foundation; World Vision; Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano (Cinde); Children International; Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo; Corporación Juego y Niñez; Corporación Somos Más; Fondo Acción; Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation; Rafael Pombo Foundation; Saldarriaga Concha Foundation; Jerez &

	Sandoval (Medios y RS); Kidsave; Childhood Observatory from National University; Pontificia Javeriana University - Faculty of Psychology; Protection of childhood network (RED PAI); PaPaz Network; Red Viva de Colombia (Tearfund); Ana Maria Convers; Adela Morales – (Colombia);
JS25	**Joint submission 25 submitted by**: Children and adolescents from organized groups of The strategy for communications and participation for development (PACO); Children and Adolescents Peace Builders; Movement of Children, adolescents and Youth Agents of Peace; Group of Children and Adolescents Project "School looks for peace" from Platform for leadership of children and Adolescents in Colombia (with special support of Save the Children, SOS Children Village, World Vision, Plan Foundation); All them supported by the Colombian Alliance for the Childhood, COALICO, TDH Germany – (Colombia);
JS26	**Joint submission 26 submitted by**: Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR); Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad (Dejusticia); Friedrich Ebert Stiftung en Colombia (FESCOL) – (United States of America);
JS27	**Joint submission 27 submitted by**: Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento (CODHES); Taller de Vida – (Colombia);

National human rights institution

DdPC	Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia, (Colombia);

Regional intergovernmental organization(s)

IACHR	Comision Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Washington (United States);

[2] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[3] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, pp. 5–6.
[4] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[5] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[6] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[7] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[8] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 2.
[9] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[10] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 4.
[11] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 5.
[12] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[13] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 4.
[14] DdPC, contribución al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 2.
[15] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;

ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD.
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[16] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.1–116.2, 116.38–116.39, 117.3, 118.1–118.13, 118.21.
[17] JS18, p. 4. See also: JS17, p. 3; JS11, p. 4.
[18] JS13, p. 3.
[19] JS11, p. 4. See also: JS18, p. 4.
[20] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.3, 116.6–116.16, 116.46–116.47, 118.14.
[21] JS18, pp. 6–9.
[22] Proyecto Nasa, p. 2. See also: HRW, pp. 1–3; JS13, p. 1; JS14, p. 3; Dominicans, p. 3.
[23] JS 11, p. 4. See also: UMIYAC, p. 2.
[24] CIDH, contribucion al Examen Periodico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 5.
[25] See: A/HRC/24/6, 116.9 (Pakistan); 116.10 (Cuba); 116.111 (Russian Federation); 116.112 (Costa Rica); 116.13 (Dominican Republic); 116.114 (Guatemala); 116.115 (Malaysia).
[26] See: A/HRC/24/6, 116.27 (Viet Nam).
[27] JS27, pp. 2–3. See also: JS18, pp. 6–9; AMI, pp. 1–2.
[28] AI, p. 5. See also: CCUKGL, p. 2.
[29] JS26, p. 3.
[30] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.43, 117.4.
[31] JS23, p. 2.
[32] OHRC-OU, p. 4.
[33] JS20, pp. 4–8. See also: JS25, pp. 3–4.
[34] JS18, pp. 21–22.
[35] JS6, pp. 5–7.
[36] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.36.
[37] JS18, pp. 37–38. See also: JS11, pp. 7–9.
[38] JS11, pp. 9–10.
[39] JS4, pp. 1–11.
[40] See: A/HRC/24/6, 116.36 (Philippines).
[41] JS27, p. 6. See also: Guias Colombia, pp. 3–4; OHRC-OU, p. 5.
[42] Guias Colombia, pp. 3–4.
[43] JS3, pp. 6–7.
[44] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.4, 116.21, 116.27, 116.32–116.35, 116.44–116.45, 116.78–116.79.
[45] MCCL, p. 1.
[46] JS20, pp. 9–11. See also: JS18, p. 15–17.
[47] JS18, pp. 9–10. See also: JS14, p. 3.
[48] CIDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2017, Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[49] JS3, pp. 3–5. See also: Dominicans, p. 1; JS25, pp. 3–4; JS8, p. 6; CCUKGL, p. 3; JS14, pp. 5–6.
[50] JS11, pp. 5–6.
[51] JS7, p. 4.
[52] JS14, p. 3.
[53] JS22, pp. 2–3.
[54] JS23, p. 8.
[55] JS17, p. 5.
[56] JS18, p. 17.
[57] JS11, p. 10.
[58] JS2, pp. 7–9. See also: JS18, pp. 16–17.
[59] JS18, pp. 16–17. See also: JS11, p. 16.
[60] JS20, p. 12. See also: JS18, pp. 16–17.
[61] JS21, p. 6.
[62] JS2, pp. 4–6.
[63] JS21, p. 7.
[64] JS18, p. 16.
[65] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 115.5–115.6, 116.5, 116.16–116.20, 116.22–116.26, 116.67–116.72, 116.118, 117.1, 117.7–117.8, 118.15, 118.18–118.19, 118.23–118.26.
[66] JS18, pp. 32–33. See also: AMI, p. 7; JS11, pp. 14–15; JS3, pp. 7–10.
[67] JS3, pp. 7–10.
[68] AMI, p. 7. See also: JS18, pp. 32–33; JS11, pp. 14–15.

[69] JS27, p. 7.
[70] JS20, pp. 9–11.
[71] I-AI, pp. 2–3.
[72] JS18, pp. 32–33. See also: JS3, pp. 7–10; Proyecto Nasa p. 6.
[73] JS11, pp. 14–15.
[74] HRW, pp. 3–4. See also: JS11, pp. 14–15; AI, p. 3.
[75] See: A/HRC/24/6, 115.5 (Spain); 115.6 (Sweden); 116.69 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); 116.70 (France); 117.8 (Portugal); 118.9 (Russian Federation); 118.22 (Australia); 118.25 (Germany).
[76] JS27, pp. 2–3.
[77] AI, p. 3.
[78] Proyecto Nasa, pp. 4–5.
[79] Caribe Afirmativo, p. 3.
[80] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.73–116.77, 116.80–116.85.
[81] IFO, p. 1.
[82] JS18, p. 18. See also: JS17, pp. 6–7.
[83] JS22, pp. 2–3.
[84] RSF-RWB, p. 4.
[85] CSW, pp. 1–5. See also: AMI, pp. 5–6.
[86] JS12, pp. 2–6.
[87] JS3, p. 2. See also: JS10, pp. 1–4; JS12, pp. 2–6.
[88] JS8, p. 9.
[89] JS10, p. 4.
[90] JS22, pp. 2–3 y JS12, pp. 2–6.
[91] JS3, p. 5.
[92] JS22, pp. 3–4. See also: JS3, p. 5; JS18, pp. 25–26; CIVICUS, p. 7.
[93] JS18, pp. 27–29. See also: Caribe Afirmativo, pp. 5–6; Proyecto Nasa, p. 7; AI, p. 5; CCUKGL, pp. 3–6; CIVICUS, p. 5; HRW, p. 1; Pax Romana, pp. 1–2; JS11, pp. 11–13; JS12, pp. 12–13.
[94] JS11, pp. 11–13. See also: JS23, p. 5.
[95] JS2, pp. 1–2. See also: CEPEC, p. 5; JS11, p. 11; JS22, p. 5.
[96] JS27, pp. 6–7.
[97] CCUKGL, pp. 3–6. See also: I-AI, pp. 2–4.
[98] RSF-RWB, p. 1. See also: JS22, p. 5.
[99] CIVICUS, p. 3 and ITUC, p. 1.
[100] AI, p. 2. See also: JS16, p. 9; CIVICUS, p. 4; RSF-RWB, p. 1.
[101] JS18, pp. 27–29.
[102] CCUKGL, p. 6.
[103] Caribe Afirmativo, p. 5.
[104] AMI, p. 7 See also: JS23, p. 4.
[105] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 115.4, 116.58–116.66.
[106] JS12, p. 3.
[107] JS1, p. 3.
[108] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.30, 118.20.
[109] JS19, p. 5. See also: JS24, p. 8.
[110] JS18, pp. 18–19. See also: JS15, pp. 5–12.
[111] JS15, p. 4.
[112] JS15, p. 5.
[113] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/24/6, para. 116.96.
[114] JS18, p. 35. See also: JS24, pp. 2–5.
[115] JS17, p. 6.
[116] JS3, pp. 10–11.
[117] Dominicans, pp. 5–7.
[118] JS18, p. 36.
[119] JS26, p. 1.
[120] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.37, 116.86–116.95, 116.108.
[121] JS11, p. 10. See also: JS26, p. 1.
[122] JS26, p. 1. See also: JS16, pp. 10–11.
[123] JS26, p. 1.
[124] JS2, pp. 9–10.
[125] JS16, p. 5. See also: JS11, pp. 7–9; JS18, pp. 37–38.
[126] JS16, p. 13.
[127] JS25, p. 11.
[128] JS16, p. 14.

[129] JS18, p. 35.
[130] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.97–116.98.
[131] JS18, p. 36.
[132] JS24, pp. 6–7.
[133] ADF International, p. 3.
[134] JS20, pp. 13–14.
[135] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.99–116.103, 116.120.
[136] JS19, pp. 1–2. See also: JS18, p. 36.
[137] JS18, p. 36.
[138] JS20, pp. 15–16. See also: JS19, pp. 1–3; JS7, p. 6.
[139] JS25, pp. 6–7.
[140] JS17, p. 4.
[141] Caribe Afirmativo, pp. 7–8. See also: JS25, pp. 9–10; JS18, pp. 21–22.
[142] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 115.1–115.3, 116.40–116.42, 116.49–116.57, 117.2, 117.5–117.6.
[143] AMI, pp. 3–4.
[144] JS16, pp. 6–8.
[145] See: A/HRC/24/6, 116.41 (Chile).
[146] JS27, pp. 1–2.
[147] See: A/HRC/24/6, 115.1 (Sweden) and 115.2 (Belgium).
[148] Caribe Afirmativo, p. 1. See also: JS27, pp. 1–2; JS6, pp. 2–3.
[149] AI, pp. 2–4.
[150] JS23, p. 3.
[151] JS18, pp. 13–15. See also: Proyecto Nasa, pp. 8–9; JS6, pp. 2–3; JS11, p. 11.
[152] JS13, p. 2.
[153] JS13, pp. 4–9.
[154] JS18, p. 19.
[155] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.29; 116.31; 116.48; 116.112–116.117; 118.17.
[156] JS19, p. 6.
[157] JS21, pp. 2–3.
[158] JS1, pp. 3–5.
[159] JS25, pp. 9–10.
[160] JS24, pp. 2–5. See also: JS25, pp. 8–9.
[161] JS1, p. 2. See also: JS19, p. 6.
[162] JS7, p. 7.
[163] GIEACPC, pp. 1–2.
[164] JS24, pp. 1–2.
[165] JS27, pp. 3–5.
[166] JS24, pp. 2–5.
[167] JS24, pp. 5–6.
[168] JS7, p. 5.
[169] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/24/6, para. 116.104.
[170] AI, p. 3.
[171] JS18, pp. 23–24.
[172] JS25, pp. 3–4.
[173] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.28; 116.105–116.107; 116.109–116.111; 116.119.
[174] JS8, pp. 4–5. See also: JS22, pp. 7–9.
[175] JS11, pp. 7–9. See also: JS22, pp. 7–9; JS27, p. 5.
[176] JS27, p. 5.
[177] Akabadura, pp. 1–4. See also: JS8, p. 11; JS11, pp. 7–9; UMIYAC, p. 7.
[178] Proyecto Nasa, p. 1.
[179] JS16, p. 13.
[180] HRW, pp. 5–7. See also: OHRC-OU, p. 6.
[181] JS8, pp. 3–8. See also: JS11, pp. 7–9; DI, p. 3.
[182] JS11, pp. 7–9. See also: JS23, p. 4.
[183] JS18, p. 41. See also: Proyecto Nasa, p. 4; JS11, pp. 7–9; Pax Romana, pp. 3–5.
[184] JS11, pp. 7–9.
[185] UMIYAC, p. 9. See also: DI, p. 3.
[186] JS22, pp. 8–9.
[187] JS11, pp. 7–9.
[188] JS18, pp. 22–23.

[189] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/6, paras. 116.25, 117.2.
[190] CIDH, p. 4.
[191] JS18, p. 11. See also: Proyecto Nasa, p. 8; HRW, p. 1; JS9, pp. 1–3.
[192] JS11, pp. 6–7.
[193] CEPEC, pp. 3–6.
[194] JS9, pp. 1–8.
[195] JS5, pp. 2–3. See also: JS27, p. 3.
[196] See: A/HRC/24/6, 116.1 (Ecuador).
[197] JS27, p. 3. See also: JS5, pp. 4–5.
[198] JS5, pp. 6–8.